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W. H. NEWBY'S
NEW TANNING PROCESS.

Patented June 18, 1867, by W. H. Newby.

SEYMOUR, JACKSON CO., IND.:
PUBLISHED BY THE INVENTOR.
1867.

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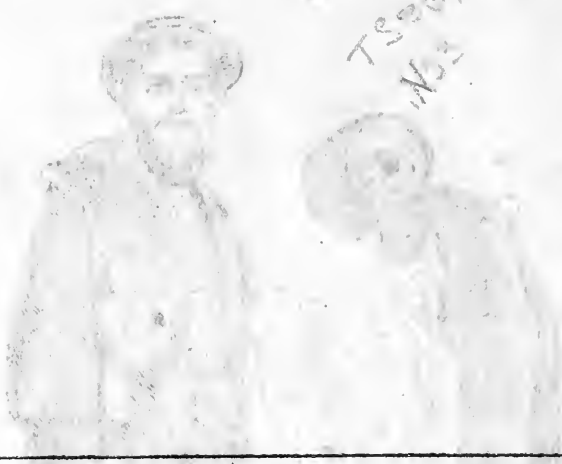


Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1867, by

W. H. NEWBY,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the District of Indiana.

STEREOTYPED AT THE FRANKLIN TYPE FOUNDRY, CINCINNATI.

8-34486

Newby's New Tanning Process.

NOW is the time, if ever, for the people to practice economy and be their own tanners—dress their own skins and make their own furs, and be ready for the cold. Like the Indian—one of the most stalwart of a tribe who had suffered from the storms of many winters for the want of covering—who struck a trading-post down in the southern part of California in the month of August; and one day, when the sun was pouring forth the most intense heat, he stepped into one of the stores and addressed the proprietor thus: "*Blanket, me buy him.*" He was shown a magnificent pair of red blankets, which he purchased after a careful examination; then, stepping out in front of the store and looking up at the sun, which was pouring forth the most intense heat, and as dazzling as the reflector of a spirit lamp, in broken English, exclaimed: "*Hang you, snow now, I'se ready!*" So it is with all that purchase the right of my process, which gives a thorough knowledge of the art of tanning all kinds of furs in a few hours, and have them in readiness for the cold. There are a great many that cry out, "*Down with your improvements!*" and feel fearful of all patents before giving them a fair trial. Yet if we find ourselves unable or unwilling to make practical use of the inventions of our own times, we are hardly worthy a place on

the "*list of the live men of the present generation.*" It is always with pleasure that we can discern that the people are intelligent and enterprising enough to avail themselves of the benefits placed within their grasp by the introduction of some new patent; and even more than that, they seek and demand and encourage the progressive impulses of the age. As older devices are most generally superseded by later and better improvements, so, by careful study of the fresh points of genius, we are enabled to accomplish in a day, or perhaps an hour, such labor as would, under the old process, have taken *weeks, months,* and even *years.* Time and space are almost annihilated by the rapidity with which the most common and important of our wants can be supplied.

By the method which I introduce to the public, the skins of domesticated animals, or the prizes of the sportsman's rifle, instead of being disposed of for a mere trifle, or thrown away in their untanned state, can be transformed by the children of the household into most excellent and valuable as well as useful leather and furs, furnishing all the necessary qualities with which to equip the hands and feet and adorn the person of each member of the family in a manner at once comfortable and in the most fashionable style. Among the most prominent features of my invention is the simple method and cheapness in the usage of it. No extra expense is required for preparing to do the work. The ingredients necessary for its successful use can be readily and cheaply procured anywhere in city or village. The directions are so plain and simple in this pamphlet that any one can readily become master of the art.

This patent, like all others issued at the present time, runs seventeen years from date. Each pamphlet contains Deed with full and plain directions. State, county, town and family rights for sale. Address the patentee, W. H. Newby, Seymour, Jackson County, Indiana.

Any one desirous of procuring one family right for tanning can address as above, and inclose five dollars, and the right will be at once forwarded, with several other very valuable and useful receipts that should be in every family. Please give name and residence in full, giving town, county and State, so there will be no possible chance for any mistakes to occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING

W. H. NEWBY'S GREAT TANNING PROCESS.

My process of tanning is more adapted to "*light*" hides or skins, for the purpose of manufacturing your own furs and gloves, though "*heavy*" hides may be tanned and made into the best of leather by the same process, with a very little more labor and time. But I can say to the public that my improved method of tanning will produce a saving of fifty per cent. in money and at least four months in time.

The following method should be observed in the treatment of light hides with the fur or wool on, preparatory to tanning. They should be thoroughly cleansed of all grease and flesh, as no hide can be properly tanned while it has any oil or grease about it. To do this, you should take your hides, if green, and hang them up until about half dry; then take them on the fleshing-beam, and you will readily perceive that they will flesh much easier than at any other time. If the hides you have are hard and dry, you should have them well soaked before fleshing. This is done by putting them into soft water for a few hours; and in cases where the hides are extremely hard and dry, add a few potatoes, well boiled and washed. After you have your hides

well fleshed, take some soft soap and soap them well on the flesh side, and wash them in soft water, so that you may have them entirely cleansed of all soap or grease. You will then have them in readiness for the tan liquid. If you wish to pluck the long hairs out of your furs, it is best to do so before tanning, as you can do so with much less trouble and more readily. To do this, you should take a dull knife and rub the edge across a brick or rough stone until you form a wire edge; then lay the hide over some round surface, such as a small, round pole, and have the pole elevated at one end; then draw toward the head of the hides or skins; or, if you should wish to make caps or gloves, take a pair of shears and clip off the long hair, which is much more convenient, and will make the work look more neat. Clipping can be done as well after as before tanning.

INGREDIENTS USED FOR TANNING LIGHT HIDES.

Take one-fourth of a pound of saltpeter, one-fourth of a pound of oxalic acid, and put in two gallons of water, or in the same proportion for a larger or smaller quantity. A wooden vessel is more suitable for the mixture. If the hides are perfectly cleansed from all oil and grease, you have them ready for the tan liquid. You should let them remain in the liquid from two to twenty-four hours, according to their thickness, stirring them frequently. When they have been in the required length of time, they should be well wrung, and then washed in soft water and hung up to dry. It is best to dry in the shade. When they become about half dry, apply a little oil with a sponge on the flesh side; then hang them up until almost dry, when you can rub them thoroughly until dry, and you will have a fine, soft skin.

The following directions are for making a fleshing-beam: Take a hard-wood slab, six or eight feet in length, and about twelve inches in width, with an oval side, for the upper surface; put in two legs, about two feet from one end of the slab, the other end resting on the floor, and you have it complete.

A fleshing-knife can be made from an old drawing-knife, by grinding the back so that the corners may be left square; the a

use the edge toward you, with the handles turned up; or an old scythe, with handles on each end, will be a good substitute, if you have no drawing-knife. A little practice will enable the operator to know what he can best use.

In fleshing green hides, be careful not to start the fur. It would be much better to place something soft under the hide, as that will be a preventive from starting the fur.

DIRECTIONS FOR TANNING HEAVY HIDES.

This method does not differ from that in general use, except the short space of time and cheapness, and the preparation of the astringent liquid. The hides and skins, previous to their being put into the liquid, should be well fleshed, and the hair removed by immersing them in a strong solution of lime and hard-wood ashes. They are then plunged into a preparation of bran and water for two days. The following is the recipe for the astringent liquid: Take one-half pound nutgalls, five pounds septfoil root, one ounce and a half of Bengal catechu, one-half pound saltpeter, one-half pound of oxalic acid, and mix them up well in seventeen gallons of water. The galls, etc., are to be finely powdered and boiled in the water a certain time, and when cool the skins are to be put in, and handled frequently during the first

three days; afterward to remain two or three days; then to be handled two, three, or more times in one day; and, finally, let them remain undisturbed for twenty-five days, when the process will be complete.

Below I give still another process: Take oak sawdust and slips of oak, cut thin; and even the leaves of the oak tree contain a sufficient quantity of the tanning principle to recommend them as advantageous in the manufacture of leather. For tanning calf, sheep, and goat-skins, take one hundred pounds of oak slips, sawdust, or leaves; boil them in sixty gallons of water until reduced to forty gallons; leave it to depose, and decant it. Then pour forty gallons of fresh water on the residue, and boil it until reduced to thirty-five gallons; immerse the skins in the last decoction, after receiving the accustomed preparation; then put them into the liquid first prepared, and let them remain until fully saturated with the searching powers of the vegetable liquid.

TO CURRY LEATHER.

This process prepares leather to be made up into boots, shoes, saddles, etc., and is performed upon the flesh or grain. In dressing on the flesh, the first operation is soaking the leather until it be thoroughly wet; then the flesh side is shaved off on a wooden beam. The knife used is of a rectangular form, with a handle at each end, and a double edge. After the skin is properly shaved, it is thrown into water again, and scoured upon a board by rubbing the grain or hair side with a piece of pumice-stone, by which means the substance is produced out of the leather called "the bloom." The hide is then conveyed to the drying place, when the substance is applied, consisting of a

mixture of cod oil and tallow, principally upon the flesh side. It is now waxed, which is done by rubbing it with a brush, dipped in oil and lampblack, on the flesh side; it is then sized with a brush or sponge, dried, and tallowed. This is called wax leather.

To black leather on the grain, the first operation is the same till it is scoured; then a brush, dipped in urine, is rubbed over the leather; and after it is dry, it is again rubbed over with a brush, dipped in copperas water, and afterward the grain is raised by a fine graining-board, when it is finished and fit for the shoemaker's use.

TO DRESS HARE, MOLE, OR RABBIT SKINS.

This process may be done without immersing them in the tan liquor, by pulverizing one part oxalic acid, two of saltpeter. Mix them well. Sprinkle the powder on the flesh side of the skins; then lay the two salted sides together, leaving the fur outward; roll the skins exceedingly tight, and tie them round with pack-thread; hang them in a dry place for some days; then open them, and if sufficiently dry, scrape them quite clean with a blunt knife, and keep them in a dry situation. This finishes the process.

HOW TO LAY YOUR PATTERNS.

Mark your furs on the flesh side, and after marking one part of your glove or mitten, turn the same pattern over and mark it out again; that gives you a piece for both hands.

In cutting your skins, hold the hide up that you have marked, and cut with a sharp knife; that leaves the fur long on the edge. You should never cut with shears; it makes a bad job.

FOR COLORING FURS.

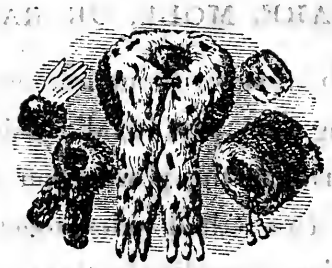
A dye can be obtained at the druggists for all ordinary coloring. The same that is used for coloring hair, and is used in the same manner.

HOW TO REMOVE THE SCENT FROM FURS.

This may be done by the extract of tansy; or even the tea will answer the same purpose.

TO REMOVE GREASE FROM FURS.

Take scorched bran or sawdust and sprinkle upon your furs, and rub well till removed.



TO PRESERVE FURS FROM MOTHS.

This may be done by taking the bitter-apple, well bruised, put into muslin bags, and lay among your furs. This will effectually prevent furs from being destroyed by moths.

VARNISH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES,

BY WHICH THEY ARE RENDERED IMPERVIOUS TO WATER.

Fish oil, - - - - - - - -	1 pint.
Tallow, - - - - - - - -	½ pound.
Beeswax, - - - - - - - -	½ pound.
Gum-shellac, - - - - - -	1 ounce.

Boil in a small vessel, and let the liquid cool until it is milk warm; then, with a hair brush, lay it on new boots or shoes. If old boots or shoes, the mixture should be put on when the leather is perfectly dry.

ANOTHER METHOD OF PREPARING WATER-PROOF BOOTS OR SHOES.

Take 3 ounces of spermaceti, and melt in an earthen vessel over a slow fire; add thereto 6 drachms of India-rubber, cut into slices, and these will presently dissolve; then add tallow, 8 ounces; hog's lard, 2 ounces; amber varnish, 4 ounces: mix, and it will be ready for use. The boots or other material to be treated are to receive two or three coats with a common blacking-brush, and a fine polish is the result.

TO PRESERVE LEATHER FROM MOLD.

Pyroligneous acid may be used with success in preserving leather from the attacks of moldiness, and is serviceable in recovering it after it has received that species of damage, by passing it over the surface of the hide or skin, first taking due care to expunge the moldy spots by the application of a dry cloth. This remedy will prove of equal service if applied to boots, shoes, etc., when damaged in the same manner.

Leather tanning with "hard-hack" bark has been tried with reputed excellent success. The bark is steeped without boiling, and tans calf-skins in three days, the leather being equal to the best imported.

ARSENICAL SOAP.

This preparation is used to preserve the skins of birds and other small animals. Take of carbonate of potash, 12 ounces; white arsenic, white soap, and slacked lime, each, 4 ounces; powdered camphor, ¾ ounce; add sufficient water to form a paste, and it is fit for use.

FRENCH POLISH FOR BOOTS OR SHOES.

Logwood chips, ½ pound; glue, ¼ pound; indigo, pounded very fine, ¼ ounce. Boil these ingredients in two pints of vinegar and one of water, ten minutes. After ebullition, then strain the liquid. When cold it is fit for use. To apply the French polish the dirt must be cleaned from the boots or shoes. When these are quite dry, the liquid polish is put on with a bit of sponge or brush.

LETTERS PATENT, No. 65,934.

DATED JUNE 18, 1867.

To all whom it may concern:

BE IT KNOWN that I, William H. Newby, of Seymour, Jackson County, Indiana, have invented a new and improved tanning liquid or composition; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same.

The present invention relates to a new composition, or liquid, for tanning hides or skins, which liquid is composed of the following ingredients, mixed together in or about the proportions hereinafter stated:

One-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) pound of nut-galls, five (5) pounds septfoil root, one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) pound saltpeter, one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) pound oxalic acid, one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) pounds Bengal catechu, and seventeen (17) gallons water. The oxalic acid is used for bleaching; and by the composition hides and skins can be quickly tanned—light hides in from one to two hours, and heavy skins from eight to twenty-five days. I claim as new, and desire to secure, by Letters Patent, the tanning liquid composed of the ingredients in or about the proportions substantially described.

The above specification of my invention signed by me this 25th day of February, 1867.

WILLIAM H. NEWBY.

Witnesses:

LIONEL E. RUMRILL,
ALBERT S. NEWBY.

TO DYE MOROCCO AND SHEEP LEATHER.

The following Colors may be imparted to Leather according to the various uses for which it is intended.

BLUE.

Blue may be given by boiling elder berries or dwarf elder, then smear and wash the Skins therewith and wring them out. Then boil the berries as before in a solution of alum water and wet the Skins in the same manner once or twice, dry them and they will be very blue.

GREEN.

Green is given by smearing the Skins with sapgreen and alum water boiled.

YELLOW.

Yellow is given by smearing the Skins over with aloes and linseed oil dissolved and strained.

Common salt added to the tanliquor freely will add much to the progress of tanning.

For a fine finish on your Pelts or Skins rub them well with pumice stone and chalk.

Special Notice.

The purchaser of a family right of my process cannot convey by any means or method whatever to any person besides the members of his own household a knowledge of the tanning process contained in this pamphlet. Any violation of the law in these respects will be prosecuted by the Patentee should it come to his knowledge.

DEED

FOR

Newby's Improved Tanning Compound.

Whereas, I, WILLIAM H. NEWBY, of the City of Seymour, County of Jackson, and State of Indiana, did obtain Letters Patent of the United States for certain improvements in Tanning Compound, and which Letters Patent bear date June 18, 1867; and, Whereas, ...

.....

.....

in the State of ..... is desirous of acquiring an interest therein; Now,

This Indenture Witnesseth, That for and in consideration of the sum of $ .....

..... Dollars,

to me in hand paid, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, I have granted, sold and set over, and do hereby grant, sell and set over unto the said .....

.....

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the right and all the interest which I have in the said invention, as secured to me by said Letters Patent, for, to and in .....

.....

.....

in the State of ....., and in no other place or places; the same to be held and enjoyed by the said .....

for ..... own use and behoof, and for the use and behoof of ..... legal representatives, to the full end of the term for which said Letters Patent are granted, as fully and entirely as the same would have been held and enjoyed by me had this grant and sale not been made. **Provided,** That the right to print or write the Receipt and Directions for using this Compound is reserved to the Patentee.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this ..... day of ..... 186 .

SEAL.

By ..... Agent.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

.....

.....

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